LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ONE-HALF THE REICHSTAG PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE SEPTENNATE. Bismarck Will Have a Majority Inde

pendent of the Center Party-The Jury in the Dillon Trial Disagree-Cardinal Jacobini III.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Definite results now known leave exactly one-half of the members of the new reichstag distinctly pledged to the support of the septennste, without reckoning reballots. The supplementary elections have been fixed for March 2. Although a majority of the districts in which new elections are to be held are certain to be carried by the opposition candidates, the total result will give Prince Bis-marck a working majority, independent of the center members, many of whom will either vote for the septennate or abstain from voting. The total vote of Alsace Lorraine is: French, 72,480; German, 16,022

The Frankfort Gazette says that Ger-many has little reason to felicitate herself upon the result of the war alarms in the

The three final election returns add two members to the center party and one to the ranks of the imperialists. CLOSURE FOR CORRETON.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the house of committees to hight Parnell moved exemption from closure of measure increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach emphatically said that the government would entertain no such proposal. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 264 to 155.

THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE. Rome, Feb. 24.—Negotiations have been concluded for a renewal of the alliance be-twe n Italy, Germany, and Austria, which expires next May.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS' DATH. THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS' OATH.
BEHLIN, Feb. 24.—The form of oath demanded of Catholic blabops in Prussia before they shall be confirmed by the state demands a pledge of submission and loyalty to the king and the inculcation on the clergy and people veneration for the fatherland and obedience to the state's laws, and to abstain from writing or preaching any thing prejudicial to the security of the country.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—It is reported that three colleers eugaged in the recent military plot have been hanged at St. Petersburg.

AN ANABCRIST DEMONSTRATION. Panis, Feb. 24.—The unveiling of the statue of Louis Blanc to-day was made the occasion of a demonstration by anarchists, who cried, "Long live anarchy," and rushed into the inclosure. They were driven off by

THE DILLON JURY DISAGREE. O'Brien, Feb. 24.—In the trial of Dillou, O'Brien, Redmond et al. for connection with the plan of the campaign, the jury reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict.

KING HUMBERT'S POLICY. Ream, Feb. 24.—King Humbert has ex-pressed his intention that the new cabinet shall follow Count di Roblanti's policy of maintaining a close alliance with Austria and Germany.

LAYING OF A CORNERSTONE. Rome, Feb. 24.—The cornerstone of the new Canadien church was laid at 2 o'clock to day by Cardinal Howard. Cardinals Gibbons and Taschercau were present at the

CARDINAL JACOBINI ILL. Rome, Feb. 24.—Cardinal Jacobini, the ALEXANDER HAS THE SMALLPOX. LONDON, Feb. 24.—Prince Alexander of Battenburg, the deposed king of Bulgaria, is suffering from an attack of the smallpox.

BRIBERY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The United States Senatorship Article of Barter and Sale.

CHARLESTON, W. VA, Feb. 24.—Two Republicans voted for Camaen to-day giving him 41 votes. It is thought five more will vote for him to-morrow and elect

him.
Senator Dawson, Republican, to-night offered a resolution declaring that it had been currently charged and believed that bybery had been resorted to to influence the election of a United States senator, and calling on the attorney general to lavestigate the charges, and begin action for the prosecution of the bribe givers. A SCHOONER SUNK.

A Wreck on the Fenwick Shoals Which is a Terror to Shipping.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 .- A three-maste schooner struck on the wreck of the ateamer Brinkburn on Fenwick islands shoals last night and sunk. Several of the crew were drowned. This wreck, which has been lying on the shoals for a year, has drifted down the stream and is a terror to all shipping. The loss occasioned by it this year will amount to \$300,000 to American vessels alone.

PATALITY AT A FIRE.

Ten Firemen Buried Under the Ruins of a Nebraska Conflagration. NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Feb. 24 .-- The

building occupied by Robert Hawkes, general store, took fire to-day, and the flames soon communicated to Odd Fellows' and Masonic Halls, both of which were des'royed. Loss \$150,000. Ten firemen were buried under the debris of falling walls. One of them is fatally injured.

A MISSISSIPPI CAVE-IN.

A Warehouse and its Contents Precis itated into the River. GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 24 .- The river front at Leota caved in yesterday, and carried with it the warehouse at the land-ing. The steamer City of Vicksburg took away a quantity of cotton which other-wise would have been carried into the

A MURDERER ESCAPES.

A Man Under Death Sentence Breaks Through Bars and Stone.

RIDGWAY, PA., Feb. 24.—W. P. Busch, who is under sentence of death for the murder of his brother, escaped from jail last evening by filing away the bars of his cell. A reward of \$500 has been offered for his

To Set Aside a Telegraph Sale. CLEVELAND, Onto, Feb. 24.—An action to set ide the sale of the Bankers and Merchants Telegraph Company in Ohio, to Edward Stokes, for \$05,000, has been commenced in the common pleas court in this county.

Barnum Wont Be President. BRIDGEFORT, CONN., Feb. 24.—P. T. Barnum n an interview, states that he would positively decline the nomination for the presidency is tendered him by the Prohibition party.

High License for New York City. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Republicar members of the excise committee have decided to report favorably on Rev. Howard Crosby's high license bill for New York city.

The American Schooner the Favorite. New York, Feb. 24.—Betting on the ocean race between the Dauntless and Coronet is confined to yachtsmen. Odds of 2 to 1 are laid on the Dauntless;

Ontario's Lieutenant Governor. OTTAWA, ONTARIO, Feb. 21.—Sir Alexander Campbell has been appointed licutenant gov-ginor of Ontario.

VIRGINIA SUMMARY.

The Bourbons Seeking a Pretext for an Extra Session.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24.-The bosses of the Democratic party, having decided that an extra session of the legislature is necessary to cover by appropriation large ex-penses assumed by the indemnity board, have been looking about for months for an excuse for the session that would satisfy the people of its need. They have failed to find it, and the question now is whether the session shall be called at an expense of \$50,000 or whether the members of the in-

\$50,000 or whether the members of the indemnity board and the lawyers employed by them to fight the coupon war in the courts shall lose what the first have promised to pay and the latter what they were promised as their pay for services.

A Republican legislature to be elected this fall will appropriate no money to pay for the adornment of the legal department of the last Bourbon administration. Virginia will ever have, and the question at present is, "What will the Democrats do?" The governor is afraid to call an extra session unless backed, and he has no supporters in Virginia's batch of editors. The Richmond State of to-day shows its teeth against an extra session.

extra session.

For several years the Richmond and Allegany railroad has been in the hands of the two receivers appointed by the circuit court of the city of Richmond, a state court, the presiding judge being B. A. Wellford.

Today R. B. Hubbard, in the supreme

Wellford.

To-day R. B. Hubbard, in the supreme court of appeals, asked for a peremptory mandamus requiring Judge Wellford to admit claims that he had thrown out. If the supreme court decides in favor of Hubbard the entire accounts of the Richmond and Allegany railroad will go late court.

The Virginia railroad commissioner, who is paid for his services as such by the railroad way companies of the state, has asked the attorney general to bring suit against the little railroad running from Claremont to Hicksford for discriminating against the little steamer Carrie. This is the first Virginia fight against railways.

INDIANA'S DISGRACE. Lieut, Gov. Robinson Ejected by Fore

from the Senate Chamber. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 24.—The senate namber was guarded by a force of door keepers this morning. At the hour for the assembling of the senate Green Smith called the body to order. Immediately afterward Col. Robertson attempted to ascend to the Col. Robertson attempted to ascend to the chairman's desk, but was repelled by an attache of the senate, who fercibly pushed him to the front of the clerk's desk. He declared that he had been constitutionally elected Heutenant governor of the state and meant to preside. Smith declared a point of order that none but members of the Senate had a right to speak well taken, and ordered the licutenant governor removed from the chamber, which order was executed.

from the chamber, which order was executed.

Robertson then made a speech, beseeching the people to refrain from any action which would infringe the dignity of the state. The Republican members attempted to leave the chamber, but were forcibly prevented. They retired to the rear of the hall, and refused to participate in the proceedings. In the house the speaker announced that when the lieutenant governor was presiding the fact of the passage of tills will be communicated to that body. He has instructed the doorkeepers not to admit the senate secretary to the chamber.

ANOTHER BODY IN A BOX.

Discovery in Pittsburg Which May Lead to the Exposure of a Crime; Pittsbung, Feb. 24.—There was received at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company a few days ago from Cininnati a wooden box directed to James Osborne, Pittsburg. No such man could be found in the city, and the box was opened. It was found to contain the dismembered portions of a man's body. Dr. Osborne said he thought it was the work of a medi-cal student who had shipped it to a friend. The Cincinnati authorities have been asked o investigate.

ST. JOHN DISHONORED.

Kansas Changes the Name of a County

From St. John to Logan. TOPERA, KAN, Feb. 24.-In the house of representatives to-day the senate bill changing the name of St. John county to Logan county was under discussion. The speeches were violent denunciations of Gov. St. John, after whom the county was named. Speaker Smith declared he was a hypocrite, and by his treason the election of a Democratic President was possible. The bill was passed 61 to 54, and was signed

AN ANARCHIST'S ARSENAL

The Contents of a Room Occupied by

a Crazy Anarchist. PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 24 .- The room o Peter Eckert, an insane man, was searched by the police this afternoon. It was found to be bristling with all the infernal and death-dealing machines affected by the most rabid anarchists. The instruments of death, revolution, and government extermi-nators were selzed by the police. Eckert is a raying maniac, and is confined in an

HAVANA TOBACCO CROP.

The Prospect Dismal-Quotations for

the Leading Brauds. NEW YORK, Feb. 24 .- A letter from Ha vana states that the system of making sugar by the central factories is eminently successful. The tobacco crop is very poor. Yuelia abajos are quoted as \$55@90: aemi-abajos; \$45@50; remedias capaduras, \$37@\$35, and cutters, \$10@\$18.

ENCOURAGED BY CONGRESSMEN.

They Will Legislate Against the Con vict Contract System.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Secretary Redfield, of the anti-Convict Contract Association, reports that he has received from senator and representatives at Washington encour-aging expressions relative to legislation by Congress against convict contracts.

WAR ON THE KNIGHTS.

The Amalgamated Association in Op-

Hostility to the Knights. PITTEBURG, PA., Feb. 24.-The troub tween the Amalgamated Association and the Knights of Labor over the Mingo junction strike has led to an open declara-tion of war between the two organiza-tions, which will spread to the entire

The Union Labor Party.
Cincinnati, Onto, Feb. 21.—The Union Labor
party to day elected an executive committee remposed of one member from each state. The southern states succeeded in baying referred to the states for adoption the plank it the platform relative towoman suffrage, which was opposed by them. Thomas M. Graelle of Indiana, was chosen chairman of the executive committee. The convention then adopting mposed of one member from each state

Hanlan and Gandaur to Row. New York, Feb. 24.—Hanlan and Gaudaur o-day deposited \$1,000 each for a three-mile coulling race with turn for \$2,500 a side, for the championship of the world. The race will be rowed between 2 and 5 o'clock May 30 on waters to be hereafter selected.

Baltimore and Obio Appointment. BALTIMORE, Mo., Feb. 24.—Charles O. Scull, of Pittaburg, has been appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Chio railroad, with headquarters at Baltimore, the appointment to take effect March i,

THE PENSION BILL IS DEAD THE HOUSE REFUSES TO OVERRIDE THE

Spicy Debate-Great Crowds in the order-Vote in Detail-Members Who Changed Their Votes.

PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Great crowds of people thronged the expitol yesterday in the hope of gaining admittance to the galleries of the house, so as to witness the proceedlogs, upon the proposition of the House committee on pensions to pass the dependent pension bill over the veto of the President. Long before that measure was brought up the galleries were uncomfortably crowded, and during the subsequent four hours the occupants of the benches and of the aisles patiently held their places, while hundreds of other persons, who were unable to gafn admission, either wandered about the capitol building, visited the Senate, or gave up hope and went

wandered about the capitol building, visited the Senate, or gave up hope and went away disappointed.

By agreement the debate was to run until 4 o'clock, at which hour the vote should be taken.

The debate was generally quite interesting. At times it became exciting, and the senses upon the floor were such as have not, within a long while, been witnessed there. The noise and confusion spread to the galleries, where demonstrations of appliance were frequent.

The members who took part in the debate were Messrs. Conger, or Iowa; Sawyer, of New York; Warner, of Missouri; O'Hara, of North Carolina; Haynes, of New Hampshire; Bayne, of Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, of Obio; Burrows, of Michigan; Morrill, of Kansas, Henderson, of Iowa; Steele, of Indian; McKinley, of Ohio; Hepburn, of Iowa; Wolford, of Kentucky; Rockwell and Lovering, of Massachusetts, and Matson, of Indiana, in favor of passing the bill notwithstanding the veto, and Messra. Bragg, of Wisconsin; Outhwaite, of Ohio; Morrison, of Illinois; Sowden, of Pennsylvania; springer, of Illinois, and Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in support of the President's veto.

Mr. Grown and by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to request of various members to print in the Record), regretted that the President should have selected that gentleman to represent him, who for the first time in the history of Congress denied members the ordinary Record), regretted that the President should have selected that gentleman to represent him, who for the first time in the history of Congress denied members the ordinary courtesy of being heard through the Record. It might be that the President wished in this way to suppress from the people a full and free discussion of this great question, but he predicted that within the next year the President would regret that be had not permitted it to be heard fully and completely.

permitted to to be made permitted by the pletely.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, considered what he termed the sophistries of the President's message as completely answered by the report of the committee on invalid pensions reindorsing the measure, which met with the commendation of just public sentions.

with the commendation of just public senu-ment.

Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, pointed out and criticised what he regarded the false as-sumptions and inconsistencies with which the veto message abounded, and appealed to the House in the name of justice, grati-tude, and humanity to pass the bill which would give shelter to worn-out veterans who otherwise would be left to the precari-ous provision of private charity or public alms.

ous provision of private charity or public alms.

Mr. Brsgg, of Wisconsin, said that the time had arrived when the pension question should receive more than a casual consideration. It was time for the members of the House to get out from the roseate bubble in which they lived in Washington, prepared for them by claim agents, and look after the interests of the real soldier and the business interests of the real soldier and the business interests of the country. They had drifted along impelled by a species of sympathetic impulse, regardless of reason or judgment, until the period was reached which culminated in the presentation and passage of one of the most scandalous bills which had ever been sent to a President for his signature.

In a few years the soldiers of the country (not the bummers) would have arrived at an age when they could come to Congress and demand as a right, not ask as a charity, that provision be made for them. Let not Congress bankrupt the treasury before that time strived by yielding to the demands of deserters, coffee-coolers, and bounty-jumpers. It had been charged that he was not a friend of the soldier. To that he replied that no man who had served with his troops in the field for four years, who had followed the starry flag in fifty or sixty pitched battles, would forget them. It was

froops in the field for four years, who had followed the starry flag in fifty or sixty pitched battles, would forget them. It was for that class of soldiers that he stood here to day—to defend them against the imputation cast upon them by the passage of a pauper pension bill. The men who selvocated this bill were not the friends of the true soldier. They advocated this bill, many of them, simply because the men could vote, whom they expected to buy by this bill.

many of them, simply because the men could vote, whom they expected to buy by this bill.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. For one I pronounce that false. [Applause on Republican side and in the galleries.]

Mr. Bragg. I say that that is the substratum upon which all this action is based. If these men whom they call paupers were to call upon them individually for aid they would say to them: "You good for nothing scoundrels, you are as competent to work as we are." [Laughter and applause on Republican side.]

He then proceeded to analyze the bill and point out what he regarded as its vitally evil features. No true, brave soldier need ever go to the poorhouse. The men who went there were native there. They had no self-respect, no character; they lay down and opened their mouths for a teat to suck. He knew gentlemen who had committed themselves day after day in opposition to the principle of the bill, and were grateful for the veto. (Cries of "Who are they?") I know what I am talking about. I have beard them. (Repeated cries of "Name them!" "Name your man!" "You can't do it!" and much noise and confusion.

"The Republican congressmen, all of them," was Mr. Bragg's roply, which was greeted with mingled applause, laughter, and jeers.

[The spectators, who filled the galleries to

greeted with mingled applause, laughter, and jeers.

The spectators, who filled the galleries to their utmost capacity and who listened eagerly te all that was said on the floor, now took part in the demonstrations of disapproval and approval, and, though without adding to the noise and confusion sufficiently to justify the speaker in ordering the clearing of the galleries, gave vent to their feelings until the close of the debate by frequent applause.

applause.]
Mr. Bragg declared that the press of the country was opposed to the bill. These gentlemen who sat up aloft (pointing to the press gallery) might some time or other turn this big pension boom into a much

turs this big pension boom into a much larger boomerang in some gentleman's district. [Applause.]

"We have fared as well in our districts as the gentleman has in his." exclaimed Mr. Henderson, of lowa—and this aliusion to Mr. Bragg's failure to secure a renomination was greeted with loud and continued laughter on the Republican side.

Continuing, Mr. Bragg said: Brave men of all parties stood by the President, It was only the little minds that went buzzing about like insects around the lines that opposed bim.

opposed bim.
Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, said that if he believed that the benediciaries of the bill were scoundrels and vagabonds he would believed that the beneauries of the bill were scoundrels and vagabonds he would not vote for its passage over the veto of the President, but he did not believe with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg) that the beneficiaries were either skunks or vagabonds, or good for nothing scoundrels. He believed that there were thousands scattered over the country who fought as bravely as the gentleman from Wisconsin, though they were not here to tell of their deeds of courage and glory [loud laughter and applicate on the Republican side]; though they never rode down the line amid the huzzas of their courades. These men generally did their fighting on foot.

Mr. Hepburn, of lowa, commented on the fact that every gentleman who had spoken in opposition to the bill, save one, had voted for it originally. There must be some reason for this. A large number of them, like himself, terminated their official

lives on the 4th of March, and a large num ber of them, unlike binself, were now about the white house thending the prey as Presiding Officer of the Senate.

lives on the 4th of March, and a large number of them, unlike binself, were now about the white house "hending the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning." [Loud cheers and laughter on the Republican side]. I deny the right, be continued, of the gentleman from Oxio (Mr. Warner) and the gentleman from the Grand Army of this country. I tell you that while these gentlemen once did occupy honorable places in the Grand Army and were everywhere received, yet they are locked upon to-day, when they rise in their places and denounce their old comrades as vagabords and scamps and the scum of humanity, as Benedict Arnold was. Renewed cheers and applause on the Republican side.] There was a time when Benedict Arnold rode along the line and when he met with the acclaim of brave soldiery everywhere, yet there was snother perfod in his life when he held an interview with an American on English soil—he not daring to come on American soil. He asked what his old courades, those who had worn the uniform of the continentals in the dark days of the revolution, thought of him? What would they do with him if they should meet him. The reply was: "They would cut off your log that was wounded at Saratoga and bury it with the honors of war and the rest of your carcass they would hang on the gibbet." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Mateon, of Indiana, closed the debate. It had been his pleasure and his duty to stand here and defend the President when that officer had interposed his objection to legislation. He would be giad if he could stand to day and support the President's veto, and present to the courtry an united party in support of that veto, if his conscience and his heart would permit it. But he was difver ind implied to take the course he had, be ause, and only because, he believed it to 'e his duty as a legislator to sek the House to pass this bill over the veto of the President, were supported to the same kind of pension for the same kind of pension for the same kind of pension for the same kind of p

I am sure that the subject of this petition is worthy of the pion pt and careful consideration of Congress, and the fullest justice should be done to parties in whose interests this movement is made. GROVER CLEVELAND. As Mr. Matsen concluded nearly every Republican was on his feet and as Mr. Matson finished reading the indorsement a loud burst of spplause came up from the Republican side of the chember.

The question was then put "will the House upon recorsideration pass the bill, the President's objection to the contrary botwithstanding and it was decided in the negative—yeas 175, nays 125—not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative. Following is

THE VOTE IN DETAIL :

THE VOTE IN DETAIL:

YEAS.—Messrs, Adams of III., Allen of Mass., Anderson of Kan., Atkinson, Baker, Bayne, Bingham, Bliss. Bound, Boutelle, Brady, Browne of Ind., Brown of Ohio, Brown of Pa., Brumm, Bluck, Bunnell, Burleigh, Burrows, Butterworth, Bynum, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Camonon, Carleton, Caswell, Congr., Cooper, Cutcheon, Davenport, Davis, Dingley, Dorsey, Dunham, Eldridge, Ely, Evans, Everhart, Farquhar, Felton, Fleeger, Ford, Frederick, Puller, Finston, Gallinger, Gieddes, Gilfilian, Goff, Growenor, Grout, Guenther, Hale, Hanback, Harmer, Hayden, Haynes, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of III., Hepburn, Herman, Hiestand, Hires, Hiscock, Hitt, Holman, Holmes, Hopkins, Houk, Howard, Jackson, Jance, Johnson of N. V., Jebuston of Ind., Kelley, Ketcham, Kleiner, a Follette, Laird, Landes, Lawler, La Fevre, Lebliach, Libbey, Lindsley, Little, Long, Gre, Loutti, Loveirg, Lyman, Mahoney, Markham, Maison, Maybury, McCamas, McKelber, McKinley, Merthing, Milliken, Moffait, Morrill, Morrow, Murphy, Neece, Negley, Nelson, O'Donnell, O'Hara, U'Neill of Pa., O'Neill of Mo., Osborne, Owes, Parker, Payse, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Pettiboue, Phelps, Pindar, Pinmb, Price, Randail, Raney, Hee, Riggs, Rockwell, Romels, Rowell, Ryun, Sawyer, Scranton, Sency, Sessions, Smalls, Syooner, Synes, Tarsney, Taulbee, E. H. Taylor of Chio, Ike Taylor of Ohio, Zach, Wade, Wade, Wade, Wate, Wate, Ohio, Weaver of Ili., Thomas of Ili., Myather of Mo., Weaver of Neb., Weaver of Mins, Medical, Ward of Ili., Wather of Mo., Weaver of Neb., Weaver of Mins, Medical, Ward of Ili., Monthington, Townshend, Van Schaick, Mins, Monthington, Townshend, Van Schaick, Mins, Myster, Metallen, Barbur, Barksdale, Massan, Ma

iowa, Weber, West, White of Pa., White of Minn., Whiting, Wilkits, Wolford, Woodburn, and Worthington—175.

Nays—Messys, Adams of N. Y., Allen of Miss, Racon, Ballendine, Barbour, Barksdate, Burns, Barry, Belmont, Bennett, Blamchard, Bland, Blount, Boye, Braggs, Breckinridge of Ark, Breekinridge of Ky., Burnes, Cabell, Caldwell, Felix Campbell of N. Y., Timothy Campbell of N. Y., Timothy Campbell of N. Y., Catchias, Clement, C. 100.

Collins, Crompton: Comestock, Cowies, Cox of N. Y., Cox of N. C. Crain, Crisp, Culberson, Currin, Daniel, Dorgan, Davidson of Ala., Davidson of Fla., Pawson, Dibble, Deckery, Bougherty, Duna, Eden, Ementront, Findlay, Fisher, Forney, Gay, Gbon of Md., Gibson of W. Va., Glass. Green, Hall, Halsell, Hammond, Harris, Hatch, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of N. C., Herbert, Hill, Huad Hutton, Irion, Johnston of N. C., Jones of Texas, Jenes of Ala, King, Laffoon, Lanham, Martin, Meadoo, McCreary, McMallen, McRes, Miller, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrison, Muller, Neal, Norwood, Oates, O'Ferrail, Outhwate, Pecle, Perry, Reagan, Reeso, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Sayers, Scott, Seymour, Shaw, Singleton, Skinner, Snyder, Sowden, Prinsper, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, H. Martin, Stone of Ky., Stone of Mo., Storm, John M. Taylor of Tenn, Tillman, Trigs, Tucker, Turner, Van Eaton, Vicio, Wand of Ind., Warrer of Ohio, Wellbarn, Wheeler, Wills, Wilson, and Wise—123.

The vote by which the bill originally passed the House was 180 to 76, so it an-

Waid of Ind. Warrer of Ohlo. Wellbern, Wheeler, Wills, Wilson, and Wise-123.

The vote by which the bill originally passed the House was 180 to 70, so it appears that the following-named members—all Democrats—changed their votes on the messure: Adams, of New York; Bacon, Boyle, Burnes, Cobb, Curtin, Dawson, Dougherty, Eden, Ermentrout, Fisher, Gay, Gibson, Hall, Hatch, Hill, McAdoo, Morrison, Outhwaite, Scott. Seymour, Shaw, Sowden, Springer, Stabinecker, Stone, of Missouri; Viele, Ward, of Indiana, and A. J. Warner, of Chio.

As the speaker announced the vote, and stated that two-thirds of the members had not voted to pass the bill, there was a storm of applause on the Democratic side, which was answered after an instant by prolonged hisses and groans from the advocates of the bill. Members gathered in knots in excited conversation, and there was much confusion, while the speaker pounded his desk to secure quiet. Finally comparative order was restored, and the House proceeded to other business.

The many friends of the students at Kendall Green last evening had the pleasure of witnessing one of the most interesting athletic contests which have taken place in athletic contests which have taken place in this city in many years. The programme, quite Jong and varied, consisted of chestweight drills, vaulting-borse exercises, and club awinging by the different classes, dumb-bell drills, boxing, ladder and horizontal bar contests, high jumps, pull up, and tug-of-war for the various prizes. After a close contest, lasting three hours, the following were announced as the winners: Pull-up, Mr. Barrett; parallel bars, Mr., Jsmes; ladders, Mr. Leitner; club, Mr. Hofsteader; horizontal bars, Mr., S. Long; vaulting, Mr. Bush, and high jump, Mr. Bush.

The tug of war, after a stubborn contest

The tug of war, after a stubborn contest between the classes of '89, '90, and '91 was finally decided in favor of the class of '89, who now hold it for the third consecutive who now hold it for the third consecutive time. The entertainment, which was highly successful in every way, was under the management of the following committee Mr. J. J. Chickering. (instructor): E. P. Cleary, chairman; J. E. Standacher, J. S. Long, H. K. Bush, and H. Marsh.

Better Granite Wanted.

the city last evening to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of requesting that a commission be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the qual-ity of the granite being furnished Cincin-nati for paving purposes, which by many is and to be of inferior quality. The dele-gation consists of Thomas G. Smith, Henry Lewis, H. Stanley, C. E. Harman, J. A. Eberhardt, and E. Betty.

A NEW PRESIDENT PRO TEM. Mr. Ingalls Will Succeed Mr. Sherman

In the caucus of Republican senstors yesterday morning to select a successor for Mr. Sherman sa president pro tempore (the latter having tendered his resignation of that office, to take effect on the 26th in-stant), there were 28 votes cast, of which that office, to take effect on the 26th instant), there were 28 votes cast, of which
18 were for Mr. Ingalls, 8 for Mr. Hoar, 1
for Mr. Edmunds, and 1 for Mr. Frye. Mr.
Ingalls was the reupon declared to be the
scaline of the caucus, and later in the day
Mr. Edmunds offered in open Senate a resolution declaring Mr. Ingalls president protempore of the Senate, to take effect at 1
o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th instant.
Senator lugalls was not present at the
caucus, and nothing like an active caucus
was conducted by him or in his behalf.
Western senators entertained an opinion
that the honor was due to one from their
section of the country, and their choice fell
unenimously to Mr. Ingalls because of his
long service, his familiarity with the rules
and practice of the Senate, and his conceded fitness in all other respects. There
was only one ballot, and the entire subject
was disposed of in three minutes. There
has been some speculation as to whether
the selection to be made would merely
cover the recess, or to continue indefinitely.
Nothing was asid on this subject and no
understanding has been reached or auggested respecting it. Mr. Ingalls, therefore, if elected, will fill the chair nottl a
majority of the Senate shall determine to
elect his strocesor, or until he shall resign.

The caucus, after some discussion, determined to "sit out" the pleuro-pneumonia
bill during yesterday and to take up the
Pselfe rallroad inquiry resolution to-day.

The Democrats of the Senate, without
boilding a formal caucus, determined to
support Senator Harris for president of the
Senate.

MAYOR HEWITT'S LETTER.

MAYOR HEWITT'S LETTER.

The Famons Document Suppressed a the Democratic Love Feast. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-Mayor Hewitt today furnished to the press a copy of the letter which he sent to the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn to be read at their banquet on Tuesday evening, but which for some reason was suppressed. The portion of the letter containing references to the labor question, on account of which it is said the document was not

the portion of the letter containing references to the labor question, on account of which it is said the document was not read is given below:

Within the last five years a secret organization has been growing in strength and power which seeks to ensaive the labor of this country and make it subject to the irresponsible dominion of men known to the recopile, who are not creatures of law responsible to free public opinion and to the constituted authorities for their action. Gradually the leaders of this body have succeeded in stamping our all personal independence on the part of a large number of workingmen of the country by refusing to persuit any persons to carn a living who are not affiliated with this secret organization. In this way the workmen have been decreed into blind obseliance to irresponsible power, and the condition of these who have tried to remain outside of the organizations is, in many cases, truly pittable. They are called by opproblous names, are hunted down from shop to shop and denied employment on the fearful pensity of stopping all work, however pressing and important. This is trynany, against which the Democratic party has ever struggled, and whigh it must now confront and denourse in no mistaken terms. It is true that Democratic holding veryingh positions have coquetted with this new and dangerous decrines which have been put in practice at such a fearful cost in our midst within the present month. Unless the Democratic party shall, and at once, absence where the shall, and at once, absence in the first on this occasion to emphasize this issue as one to which you and your follow-members shall direct your attention, in the hope that the next sia'e convention and the next national convention will condemn as Washington condemned all secret organizations of the law and destroy the free sgeacy of the clitter.

SENATOR HARRISON'S ADDRESS'

complish Any Good. BALTIMOUR, Feb. 24.—Senator Harrison f Indians, addressed a crowded audience at the Young Men's Republican Club here to-night. He said that although an expiring statesman he was a rejuvenated Repub-ilean. He contended that as the Democratic party, with a majority of 40 votes in the present House, was unable to reduce public burdens, dispuse of the surplus, or readjust the tariff, it would be impossible to accomplish anything in the next House with only ten majority. He said that civil service reform in Indiana was a shameful farce and disgrace, and the United States had no influence at any court in the world. He advocated increased consequence to the representatives, of the in the world. He advocated increased consequence to the representatives of the United States at the South American governments. He lauded the Republican party for its ability to discuss and determine new measures; for voting in the Senate to intrust a Democratic Secretary of the Navy with power and money to construct a fleet, establish an armament, and construct a fleet, establish an armament, and construct defenses; with patriotically settling the presidential succession by placing it in the hands of the Secretary of State. He charged the Democratic party with utter incompetency to administer the postal service on land and opposing its usefulness at sec. The senator was afterward entertained at a banwas afterward entertained at a ban

just at Hotel Rennert. OFFERED TO PRESIDENT WHITE.

He Declines to Become an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, NEW YORK, Feb. 24 .- The Trillme to morrow will say: "President Cleveland has offered the position of commissioner under the interstate commerce bill to ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University. Mr. White, who has been in the city for several days, has been consulting his friends as to the propriety and advisability of accepting the position. It is understood that he will telegraph a declination to President Cleveland to-day. He had made up his mind to do so yester-day, but waited until he could see friends who were here with him last night. Mr. White would like the change from literary work, but it is understood has decided for both political and personal reasons not to seem the position.

o accept the position GEN. EGAN DEAD.

The Third Army Corps Will Have Charge of His Funeral.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-Gen. Thomas W. Egan died at the Chambers Street Hospi tal at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon of epi lepsy. Shortly after the general's death several of his old military friends and comrades called at the hospital. Among these were Majs. Stevens and Brawley, one of the members of the general's staff, and two of the survivors of the old 3d army corps (Kearney's brigade). The members of this corps will bury the remains.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—In the joint sesson to day at ritidapeta, pemocrat, in a speech in favor of terminating senatoriol contest in the interest of state. A resolution permitting general pair for Saturday and Monday was bassed. Inited stood Sewell 25, Abbett 25,

Denounces D. A. 49, K. of L. NEWARE, N. J., Feb. 21 .- The Trades A. sembly has passed resolutions denouncing District Assembly 49, of New York for its ac-tion in the late strikes. It also declares its injention to withdraw from the Knights of abor if the order relative to the cigarmake

No Free Love Publications Allowed VALLEY FORCE, KAN., Feb. 24.—Mesars Hannon & Son, publishers of the free love

ANSWER OF THE TRUSTEES

TO CHARGES AFFECTING THE EDUCA-TIONAL INTERESTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Appropriation Insufficient to Success fully Run the Schools-Unjust Disestmination Against Teachers - No. Child Denied Admission-Where the Fault and How to Remedy It,

The board of public school trustees have, with considerable care, prepared the followirg status of the public schools of this District, statement in relation to the pay of teachers, and answer certain charges which have been made affecting the welfare of the schools, and transmitted the same to the Senate and House of Representatives: The board of trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia respectfully repre-

The beard of trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia respectfully represent.

1. That the spropriation for the maintenance of the nucle schools of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year, as passed by the House of Representatives, provides \$133.270 for the compensation of 651 feachers, at an average satisty of \$570 per annum.

2. That the limitation thus imposed would make it impossible for this board to organise the schools with the present corns of compensation with the present corns of compensation with the present corns of compensations with the present corns of compensations with the present corns of compensations have recommended to the Senate a further restriction that no increase shall be made in the number or salaries of teachers now receiving more than \$500-a limitation which will not only embarrass the board in providing teachers, without unjust and undue discrimination, for the annually-increasing attendance of public in the higher grades, but will operate harshly and unjustly upon many of our most competent and efficient teachers in denging them the increase in salary which they have carned by length and fidelity of service under the rules which have for many years prevailed in our public school system as in that of all other large cities, and which have been the inducing motives to many of them for entering into and remaining in the employment of the board at the compensively small salaries herefolders and which have been the inducing motives to many of them for entering into and remaining in the employment of the board at the compensively small salaries herefolders and which have been the inducing motives to many of them for entering into and remaining in the employment of the board at the compensively small salaries herefolders, and which have been the inducing motives to many of them for entering into and remaining in the employment of the board at the compensively small salaries herefolders, and which have been the inducing motives to many of them for entering into

tion of the educational interests of the District of Columbia, namely:

(a) That large numbers of paor children in said District are denied opportunity for acquiring primary education because of the diversion of the funds appropriated by Congress to securing superior accommodations and higher priced teachers for the more advanced grades.

(b) That large numbers of "sub-assistant teachers," at salaries of \$250 per annum, are employed for the purpose of enabling the board to pay higher salaries to the teachers of the advanced grades, and thus evade the spirit of the provision in the appropriation bills prescribing an average annual asslary for the teachers es employed.

ets employed.

(c) That by means of "longevity increases" to the trachers employed similar evasion ismade, and the teachers are virtually pensioned upon (c) That by means of "longevity increases," to the tracters employed similar evasion is made, and the teachers are virtually pensioned upon the government.

The trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia are unsataried officers who cheerfully devote a very large portion of which the and best energies to administering the educational interests of some 20,020 school children, solely from interest in the cause of common school results, without private benefit or personal interests of some 20,020 school children, solely from interest in the cause of common school results, without private benefit or personally affected by any restrictions which may be imposed. Knowing, however, that the limitations now proposed will be inmined to the best interests of the schools and that they are based upon misinformation or eyed to the committees of the two Houses, we deem it due to the trusts confided to us, and to Congress as well, to correct that misinformation and to point out the disadvantages of the retrictions proposed. In the first place we state, and we challenge contradiction from any source, that no child within the limits of the school age prescribed by law, of whatever color, grade, or condition in life, has been deuted free admission tate the schools, or the enjoyment of any facility whatever for acquiring an education which is enjoyed by any other child, of whatever color, grade, or condition, except in the single particular that, as pointed out in the report of this board to the occamissioners, and by them submitted to Congress, the failure of Congress to provide sufficient school room accommodation in limiting neariy or quite 12,000 of the children are turned out of their school rooms one half of each school day in order that the first names from which the school children in the District in excess of the school children in the provided, about 6,000 actually corolled school children in the plattice in excess of the chold of the commission of the children are turned out of their school rooms one half the salaries allowed to any or the teachers, no-could it have been remedied, either wholly of in part, by reduction of any or all of those salaries; and, asstated, subject only to this one evil, which we are glad to have an opportunity of again presenting to the attention of Con-gress, there is not one child in the entire Dis-trict analysing for admission to the schools who

of again presenting to the attention of Courrers, there is not one child in the entire District applying for admission to the schools who is not now provided with a competent teacher—the best whom competitive examinations have emalted the board to obtain—for every school hour of every school day in the year.

With regard to the second of the above charges, only seventeen in the 6.3 teachers now employed by the board are employed at a salary less than \$400 per anum, and as to at least fifteen of those there is not even color for ment is to increase the salaries of the other mplorment is to increase the salaries of the other teachers and yet bring the average annual salary within the requirement of the appropriations. As to each of these fifteen subassistant teachers, special reasons exist for their employment having no relation whatever to reduction of the average salary. For example, in the linustrial Home school it is essential that the teachers employed should be dominiced and boarded in the institution. It would be consistent neither with justice nor praper economy to give such teachers their todging and board, and to pay them the same salaries which are paid teachers of the same salaries which are paid teachers of the same grade who board and lodge themselves; therefore the teacher in that institution who teaches what would be a \$400 school elsewhere is classed as a subassistant, and paid \$250. The same conditions lead to a similar result in the colored Orphans Home. Arain, pay conditions under what the colored race have labored have decasionally rendered the board, after repeated examinations, unable to provide all the colored schools of the county with teachers whose examinations have entitled them to entitled the provide all the colored schools of the county with teachers whose examinations have entitled them to retificate to the candidates most nearly attaining the required average and assigned them to the schools still seeking teachers at a slary \$250 per annum, and these have labored there for turnsta

icachers of the ordinary branches pursued in this grade of school,

"One is a teacher of manual training,

"The remaining seven (7) who are known as assistants are occupied with miscellaneous duties, though each has a regular and specific programme of work for every day; one is the instructor of about 2.0 boys in the subject of military drill; one has similar charge of about the same number of girls in calisthenic exercises; one is employed in the school library, where she has the care of some 5,000 books used daily by teachers and pupils; one is a laboratory assistant and has charge of the physical and chemical apparatus and prepares for experiments; the other three are occupied chiefly in taking charge of the three large study halls in which, throughout the day, all pupils not engaged in recitation are left to study.

"None of these seven are pupils of the school, though several of them are pursuing certain lines of study. They are not regarded in the school simply as monitors; they perform work that would otherwise devolve on the regular teachers, and which would necessitate a corresponding increase of that part of the teaching force. There is not one of them who could be reared without the addition of a tull-paid teacher who would necessarily attend to precisely the same duties. Not one has been placed on the pay-roll for the purpose of flowering the avenage, and there is not one who has not eagerly accepted the position for the school. Yety respectfully.

Similar special reasons govern the employment of each of the sevence usuals study with the aid of the appliances of the school. Yety respectfully.

Similar special reasons govern the employment of each of the sevence usuals stands.

Similar special reasons govern the employment of each or the seventeen subassistants employed by the board, with the exception of two, whose cases have for the first time, within the past few days, been brought to the knowledge of the present board. They are the only remainder of the inteleen thus referred to in the minutes of the board for the year 1855-56, page 46.

with a higher average, it would not be necessary to employ, but instead, teachers of fail grade could be employed. The employment of subassistants, which was forced upon the board, in order to comply with the law, fixed a very low average per teacher."

As itsied, the cases of the two subassistants above referred to, who are the only ones now so employed, have been called to the attention of the present board only very recently.

The third charge, it is believed, grows wholly out of a misapprehension of what is meant by the term "longevity increases." By it is not meant increased compensation or provision for aged reachers, but an increase, within comparatively restricted limits, allowed teachers of each grade or class for the first few years of each grade or class for the first few years of each grade or class for the first few years of each grade or class for the first few years of each grade or class for the first few years of each grade or class for the first few years of each grade or class for the first few years of each grade or class for the first few years of each grade or class for the first few years of the normal school are admitted into class one at a rainty of \$600 for the first year, and for the encouragement and retention of such of them is a sainty of \$600 for the first year, and for the encouragement and retention, beyond which no increase can be allowed for years, until a maximum of \$500 is attained, beyond which no increase can be allowed unless or until the success and efficiency of the teacher warrants promotion to class two, and so on through the different classes. This is all that is meant by "longevity increases," which, as stated, are believed to be common in every well developed until the slight increase, and essential to the encouragement and retention of our efficient of other first one of the efficiency of the higher grades, which the annual growth of all the schools and essential to the ensuing year if the retrictions above referred to are in season to the first feet of the provis

will result.

To retail our present corps of teachers at the To retail our present corps of teachers at the To retail our present corps of teachers at the selected of the teachers at an average amount of 64 teachers, at an average amount alory not to exceed \$685, an increase of only \$9.730 over the bill as originally passed by the House of Representatives, is necessary. Such increase is respectfully but most urgently recommended.

LAST OF THE SEASON. Mrs. Senator Harrison's Reception a

the Riggs House. There was a young people's party at the bouse of Scoretary Lamar last evening. It was given for Miss Bacon, of Georgia. Secretary and Mrs. Endicott gave a din-

Secretary and Mrs. Endicott gave a dinner party isst evening.

Mrs. Senator Harrison gave her closing reception in the kiggs House partor yesterday afteracon. Mrs. Harrison had the assistance of Mrs. Gen. Black, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. John Peall. the Misses Gouverneur, Mrs. Williams, Miss Warfield, and Miss Kate Scott. Mrs. Harrison wore a becoming gown of white crepe shot with silk and trimmed with panels of silk applique lace; Mrs. Gen. Black, an elaborate costume of black silk garnished with jet passementeries; Mrs. Williams looked very interesting in a dress of golden brown velvet with waisteoat and lacings of pongee colored silk embroideries of colored silks; Mrs. Lord, black combazine, with folds of crape; Mrs. Beall, trained dress of black silk, with black lace draperies; Mrs. Gouveneur, crimson silk faille with point lace ruffles; Miss Rose Gouveneur, rock of cream-tinted cashmere, with valstcoat and cuffs of poinsetta silk, and Miss Scott, pure colored Freach faille, with garniture of duchesse lace and facings of plum colored velvet. Miss Warfield, pear colored silk and olive relyet bodice. Some of the callers were Mrs. and Mrs. Miss Manning, Mrs. J. P. Jones, Lieut, and Mrs. John Porter, Mrs. Brough Mrs. Van Reypen, Mrs. Cunning ham, Mrs. James E. Campbell.

The first seciety event of the lenten season is the concert of the British tenor, Mr. D. de Vere Graham, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Universalist Church.

Madame Gana, wife of the Chillian minister, will be at home after 5 o'clock, at the legation on G street, 2024, this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Willtman, and er party last evening.

legation on G street, 2024, this afternoon.
Mr. and Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Whitman, and
Miss Bostick, of G street, will hold their

usual receptions to day. DOING THE MASTER'S WORK. Christ Church, Navy Yard, Will Lose

its Rector. The congregation of Christ Church, P. E., Navy Yard, were very much taken by surprise on Ash Wednesday by the anconcernent that the pastor, Rev. Charles D. Andrews, had received a call from Christ Church, St. Paul, Minu. The in timation was also made that the call would likely be accepted. The pastor with considerable feeling alluded to his thriteen years of pleasant work among his people. and when he had concluded his remarks not a few members of the congregation were in tears at the thought of having their pastor leave them. Yesterday it was learned that Rey. C. D. Andrews would accept the call, the salary being \$3,000, and many of his intimate friends have urged him to do so, as it is believed that the climate would best suit his health. He has for thirteen veers past been a hard worker. thirteen years past been a hard worker, and has been instrumental in enlarging the old historic edifice and increasing the mem-bership of the church and Sunday school. bership of the church and Sunday school. His popularity is not confined to the eastern section alone or even to the whole District, but is broadcast throughout the diocese of Maryland. He is a very able man, attractive in the pulpit and successful in church work. His congregation is deeply attached to him and a strong bond of friendship exists between them. The vestry of the church seem loath to part with him, but at the same time they believe that their pastor would rise to a higher standing in the church to which his efficiency and ability entitle him by accepting the call. Mr. entitle him by accepting the call. Mr.
Andrews has for many years held the responsible position of secretary to the convecation of Washington. He is comparatively a yearg man and has a bright future before him. He will accept the call early

SENATE SPECIAL SESSION.

The President Will Make Known His Wishes To-Day. Senators Sherman and Harris called to gether upon the President yesterday to nake inquiry on behalf of the Senate as to

his wishes in respect to a special session of the Senate. The President informed them that he would determine the matter without delay, and would inform the Senate to-day Course of Public Lectures Wanted. Many inquiries are being made respecting a spring course of public lectures at the a spring course of public lectures at the national museum. These lecture have heretofore been delivered in the large hall of the museum and were attended by large audiences. It has been suggested that a series of lectures upon popular topics of the day would be received with favor. Heretofore many of those delivered have been upon subjects only understood by a few. Lectures upon chemistry, with experiments; upon natural philosophy, upon travel in foreign countries, upon prominent men and their times, upon the discoveries made of ancient remains, and kindred topics, would afford much pleasure to many who would attend. who would attend.

Wanted in Hagerstown. Fred Bennett, aged 20 years, was arrested 1230 o'clock this morning by Sergt. leffner and Officer Byrnes, on a dispatch from lingerstown, Md., where he is wanted for larceny. He claims to be the son of George Bennett, of Hagerstown. The young man stated that he and two comtantions came here with an excursion party last Wednesday. About \$11.50 was found in his pockets when searched. He was locked up at the first precinct station.

The Weather. For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia-Fair weather, lower followed by higher temperature, northerly winds shifting

to southeasterly.
Thermometric readings—3 a, m., 34.0°; 7 a, m., 38.0°; 11 a, m., 51.0°; 3 p, m., 50.0°; 7 p, m., 44.0°; 10 p, m., 30.0°; mean temperature, 42.0°; m, 58.00; minimum, 54.00; mean relaive humidity, 60.0°; total precipitation, .55

TWO THOUSAND KILLED.

FEARFUL RESULTS OF THE EARTH-QUAKE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Living in Fear of an Awful Dis-aster-Flee in Terror From Their

ROME, Feb. 24. - Further dispatches coucerning the earthquakes in southern Europe state that although there have been no further shocks at Nice, the panic has not subsided. Fugitives are flying in every lirection. The people are afraid to re enter beir houses and hotels, and last evening the heights back of the city were crowded with refugees. Two thousand Englishmen, American, and Russian visitors were camped out during the night on the ele-vated ground. Six thousand persons have

camped out during the night on the elevated ground. Six thousand persons have
left the city and started for Paris. The
son of Mr. Albert N. Hatheway, the American consul at Nice, was seriously injured.
There have been no further disturbances
at Monte Carlo. The place is filled with
thousands of refugees from Cannes, Nice,
Mentone, and San Remo.
It is difficult to find shelter for the great
number of people, and last night many of
them were compelled to camp out. A more
confident feeling prevails to-day. Gaming
has been suspended, and a band is playing
on the terrace for the purpose of restoring
confidence to the frightened people.
Reports of disaster continue to arrive.
The total number of deaths reported up to
the present time is about 2,000. Shocks
were left at Parma, Turin, and Cosenza.
Undulations of the earth were noticed at
Catania, in Stelly, at the foot of Mount
Etns. The director of the Turin observatory telegraphs that the seismic instruments are now quiescent, and that no further disturbance is leared.
Paris, Feb. 24.—A renewal of earthquake
shocks has occurred in the southern section
of France. A terrible disaster is momentarily expected. Nice, Cannes, and Mentone are half deserted. Fears are expressed
for the safety of the Pfince of Wales and
the Orleans princes, all of whom are in the
section of the country where the earthquakes prevail.
Nice, Feb. 24.—Sixty bouses here are

section of the country where the earth-quakes prevail.

Nicz, Feb. 24.—Sixty bouses here are tottering and ready to fall from shatterings inflicted by yesterday's earthquakes. Many others are much damaged, and in most residences more or less of the furniture was damaged by the severity of the shocks. The Prince of Wales remains at Cannes. Fifty persons were injured at Mentone and one person was killed. King Charles and Queen Olya of Wurtemburg remain in their villa at Nice.

The Emancipation Parade.

The emancipation meeting of the social clubs of South Washington was held last night at the Friends of Zion Hall for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the emancipation celebration in the District. On motion of A. H. Hall the clubs went into a permanent organization. J. T. Washington was elected president; T. Johnson, vice president; C. E. Smith, treasurer, A. H. Hall, secretary; P. Brooks, assistant scretary, and Milford Morton, chief marshal. The following clubs reported: Lively Eight, Early Rose, Black Diamonds, Imperial, South End. Young Republicans, Maccdonia, Lime Kine, Oseoola, Excelstor, Rogers Peat, Lively Eight, Jr., Cowboys, Atlantic, Zantic, Golden Arrow, Congressional, Arcadia, Gay Heart, National Pleasure, Drivers' Relief, Nos. 1 and 2. Dreadnaught, Harthorn, Twilight, Ploneer Corps, and South Washington Riges. A motion was unanimously adopted to appoint a committee to wait upon the chairman of the general committee and make known to him the complaints this organization have to make. light at the Friends of Zion Hall for the

Sons of Veterans. Custer Camp, No. 1, at its regular meeting last initiated two members and received five petitions for membership. They were five petitions for membership. They were visited and pleasantly entertained by Gen. Rogers, Col. W. W. Jackson, and Capt. E. R. Campbell. A series of lectures will shortly be finangurated, at which war and other thrilling adventures will be fully treated. The camp is in a very flouristing condition financially. The following non-commissioned staff was appointed: W. F. Coggins, orderly sergeant: S. J. Brown, Q. M. Sergeant: J. H. Padget, sergeant of the guard; W. H. Prosperi, color sergeant, and John F. Purcell, chaplain. Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Col. William E. McLean was elected an honorary member.

Lean was elected an honorary mem' Court Martial at the Navy Yard. A naval court martial has been ordered to meet at the Washington navy yard today for the trial of enlisted men. The de tail for the court is as follows: Commanders A. G. Kellogg and Yates Sterling, Lieuts. R. E. Carmedy, Herbert Winslow, E. J. Dorn, and Robert Platt, U. S. N., and First Lieut, T. L. Denny, U. S. M. C., with Capt. F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C., as judge advocate.

Negotiations With Great Britain. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hoar offered the following resolution, which was laid over for the present :

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that under present circumstances no negotiation should be undertaken with Great Britain in regard to existing difficulties with her province of Canada which has for its object the reduction, change, or abolition of any of cur existing duties on imports. Agriculture and Diplomatic Bills. The Senate committee on appropriations will meet to-day to consider in full com-

mittee the agriculture and the diplomatic appropriation bills, which are ready to be reported by their respective subcommittees. It is probable that both will be passed upon by the full committee during the day. The Direct Tax Bill.

A favorable report on the Senate bill to refund to the states the direct taxes col-lected, was agreed to yesterday by the House committee on the judiciary. Adjutant General-Grades of Office.

Senate yesterday passed the House

bill to effect a re-arrangement of grades of office in the adjutant general's office of the NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL. Ex Senator McDonald, of Indiana, was one noor of the Senate yesterday.

The House concurred in the Senate amend-ments to the military academy appropriation The deficiency appropriation bill has not set been fully considered in the House commu-

Mr. Voorbees offered a resolution which was adopted by the senate authorizing the select committee on additional accommodations for the library to sit during the recess, The House substitute for the fishery retalia-tion bill was disagreed to by the Senate, and a conference asked. Messrs. Edmunds, Frye, and Morgan were appointed Senate conferees. The usual sheaves of petitions from Grand Army posts for the passage of the dependent pension tall over the President's veto were presented and laid on the table in the Senate.

Owing to the caucus pesterday morning and o the legislation in the senate which de-nanded the attention of the members of the texas investigating committee, that committee and no assion. and no session.

An amendment to the legislative bill will be offered in the House appropriating \$10,000 for additional clerks in pension agencies througheat the country stud \$5,000 for contingent expenses at the same agencies.

The first House bill on the Senate calendar obe considered to-day is that to create a chool board for the District of Columbia, and o prescribe its powers and duties.

Mr. Mahone gave notice of a proposel change of Senate rules so as to permit the consideration between the close of morning business and 2 o clock) of Senate bills on the calendar on alternate days and of House bills on the other alternate days.

the other alternate days.

The speaker laid before the House messages from the President, refurning without his approval bills granting a pension to Anthony Mellebertson, increasing the pensions of Margaret B, Jones and Lorin Burritt, and for the relici of Wim. H. Morchaus.